

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,060

Established 1887

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1970

TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 48-50. (8-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-50. (8-11). MONDAY: Occasional showers. Temp. 48-50. (8-11). TUESDAY: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 48-50. (8-11). CHANNEL: Bright. ROSE: Cloudy. Temp. 50-52. (10-12). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 48-50. (8-11). YESTERDAY'S TEMP. 50-52.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 1

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Associated Press
Chancellor Willy Brandt addressing Bundestag yesterday.

In Caustic Reply to Ulbricht

Brandt Calls for Open Agenda In Talks With East Germans

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt proposed to-day that West Germany and East Germany begin talks "soon" with an unrestricted agenda aimed at achieving a "regulated relationship" between the two.

This, in essence, was his response to Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader, who sent a draft treaty here four weeks ago calling for full-scale diplomatic relations between Bonn and the East Berlin regime.

In a speech to the federal parliament entitled "Report on the State of the Nation," Mr. Brandt said: "We stick by it that the Federal Republic and the [East] German Democratic Republic are not foreign countries for each other. We also stick by it that the international recognition of the GDR is out of the question for us."

"It won't do," he said, "that the one side says this, is my draft treaty—the other side accepts it. If that is the attitude of the GDR, then there can only be refusal."

Mr. Brandt went on to propose that "a direct exchange of opinions concerning all questions of interest to both sides take place

Beirut Sets \$8 Bail for Jet Hijacker

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Christian Belon, the 26-year-old Frenchman who hijacked a TWA airliner Friday in Paris and forced the pilot to fly to Beirut, was released today on bail of about \$8.

But Mr. Belon failed to spend another night in Lebanese custody pending a reply, expected tomorrow, from French authorities on whether he would be tried if he returned to Paris. He is staying at a private hospital outside Beirut.

His Lebanese lawyer, Adel Khalaf, said that Mr. Belon did not pay the bail, so that he would be kept overnight at the prison-hospital. Mr. Khalaf declared that Mr. Belon was given back his passport and will be allowed to go where he pleases. The Frenchman will stand trial here if and when such a trial is held, Mr. Khalaf said.

Mr. Belon will be the personal guest during his stay in Lebanon of Interior Minister Kamal Jumblat, sources said tonight.

Mr. Belon, a hero in Arab eyes, was seized by two young Lebanese girls carrying flowers when he walked into the magistrate's office. They told him that the flowers were an expression of his feelings for the Arab cause in general and for Lebanon in particular.

Protest Over Raid
He hijacked the TWA plane from Paris at rifle point in order to draw world attention to the Palestine question, he said, and in protest against the Israeli raid on a Lebanese village on Jan. 2 in which they kidnapped 21 Lebanese for the seizure two days earlier of an Israeli watchman by Palestinian commandos.

Mr. Belon's release was expected following an outcry here and in certain Arab countries against his detention. Several Lebanese newspapers started a "freeze the hero" campaign.

Informant sources here said today that the Lebanese authorities were not keen on seeing Mr. Belon stay here because he might become a center of popular emotion.

Sources close to the Frenchman's lawyer said that if the French answer is that if the French lawyer is for prosecuting Mr. Belon, the man may decide to live in Syria or Egypt, despite his repeated statements that he would go back home regardless of the consequences.

Nixon Asks More Cuts In Budget

Move Is Ordered To Bar New Taxes

By Carroll Kilpatrick /
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—President Nixon has ordered "substantial additional cuts" in the 1971 fiscal year budget in a further effort to check inflation, the White House announced today.

The President gave his order at a three-hour cabinet meeting yesterday, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler announced.

Involved in the President's last-minute reversal of Budget Bureau proposals was a desire to avoid asking major new taxes and to make it possible for the Federal Reserve Board to loosen the tight reins on monetary policy.

Before the cabinet meeting, there were reports that the President would propose a spending level in fiscal 1971, which begins July 1, of about \$208 billion. Earlier, there had been speculation that the figure might reach \$207 billion.

President's Promise

Informed sources said that even with the new cuts the spending level probably would be at least \$200 billion.

The President has promised to hold spending in the current fiscal year to \$192.9 billion. But there is a serious question of whether the ceiling can be maintained.

Some new tax requests are regarded as almost certain in the budget message Mr. Nixon will send to Congress later this month or early in February. But major increases could almost certainly be rejected by the Democratic Congress in this election year.

Decisions Made

On Jan. 3, after a meeting at San Clemente, Calif., with Budget Director Robert P. Mayo, the President told reporters that "all the major decisions have been made" on the budget.

Previously, West Germany had insisted that East Germany must become a democratic state through free elections. Mr. Ulbricht's party and his state constitution still uphold the commitment to unite Germany under the banner of Communism.

Mutual Respect

Mr. Brandt added that from now on Bonn would proceed on the thesis that relations between the two Germanys should include respect for each other's territorial integrity, the obligation to settle all issues peacefully, respect for each other's borders and the exclusion of any kind of discrimination.

But he insisted that the foremost obligation for each of the two states must be "securing the unity of the German nation."

He called this unity "an opportunity—nothing more, but nothing less," either, saying: "A nation comprises and signifies more than a common language and culture, more than a state or social order: The nation is founded on the continuing feeling of belonging to the basis of the members of a people."

Some participants feared that an amendment now of higher interest in the negotiations for depositors would be interpreted wrongly as meaning the anti-inflation battle was being called off and overall money policy eased.

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most obligation for each of the two states must be "securing the unity of the German nation."

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The nation is founded on the continuing feeling of belonging to the basis of the members of a people."

He said: "No one can deny that in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

SAIGON ASKS \$88 MILLION

SAIGON, Jan. 14 (WP).—Mr.

Thieu's government has asked the

United States for an unprecedented

\$88 million this year to help

feed South Vietnam's Army. The

sum requested is in addition to

all other U.S. aid.

Earlier, however, Mr. Agnew, after a meeting with Prime Minister



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Austria	4.3	Libya	7.1
Bahrain	1.25	Lucembourg	1.20
Denmark	1.25	Malta	1.20
France	1.25	Morocco	1.25
Germany	1.25	Netherlands	1.25
Great Britain	1.25	Portugal	1.25
Greece	1.25	Spain	1.25
Iran	1.25	Sweden	1.25
Ireland	1.25	Switzerland	1.25
Italy	1.25	Turkey	1.25
Israel	1.25	U.S. Military	1.25
Lebanon	1.25	Yugoslavia	1.25

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY

Ibos' Extinction Imminent, Missionary Princess Warns



Cecile de Bourbon-Parme

Lisbon Denies Ojukwu Is In Portugal

LISBON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Foreign Ministry said tonight that Biafran leader Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu is not and has not been in Portugal.

Usually well-informed sources reported last night that the defeated Biafran leader flew to Portugal from Sao Tome Monday.

But Biafran sources insisted that they knew nothing of the general's whereabouts.

Conjecture on Whereabouts

LISBON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The man who claims to know where to find Gen. Ojukwu—President Albert-Bernard Bongo, of Gabon—said today: "He is not where you think he is."

He replied, when asked about reports that Gen. Ojukwu was in Lisbon, or had flown to London: "That is all blab-blah. I know where Gen. Ojukwu is, and you will learn something tomorrow."

Biafrans Arrive in Lagos To Open Peace Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

Sao Tome and Libreville have put it, arms and ammunition.

The government here has been particularly critical of Caritas, the Catholic relief agency, and has vented its fury against the Vatican and the pope.

"The federal military government recalls the role of the Vatican in throughout the Nigerian crisis in sustaining the rebels with money and vital supplies and transportation links with the outside world," an official government statement yesterday read.

"The role of the Vatican has had the tragic consequence of prolonging rebel resistance, leading to the deaths of many innocent people and distress for the population in those areas," it added.

Mopping-Up Nearly Over

From the old battle fronts in Biafra, there were signs that the mopping-up was just about over. There was still no sign tonight of the Biafran delegation that had been offered to negotiate an armistice.

To impress on panic-stricken Biafrans who have fled into the damp forests of the region that the war is over and that they have nothing to fear from the federal troops, a reassuring message was broadcast today by Col. Obasango, commander of the federal army's 3d Division, over the Biafra radio, captured today by the division.

"I have ordered that the tactical movement of all troops be stopped and that the Nigerian police should take over the maintenance of law and order throughout the Eastern state," the colonel said.

Biafra had been formed out of the old Eastern state of Nigeria when the bid for secession was made on May 30, 1967. In fact, the federal government had even earlier made three states of it in reorganizing the federation in an attempt to head off secession.

"Troops are garrisoned throughout the Eastern state and are con-

Spiegel Head Fined For Strauss Slander

MUNICH, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A Munich superior court has fined Rudolf Augstein, publisher of the news magazine *Der Spiegel*, 250,000 marks (\$68,000) for refusing to retract publicly a derogatory statement against Bavarian politician Franz Josef Strauss. Mr. Augstein's lawyer said today.

The Monday decision followed a magistrate court's fine of 10,000 marks (\$2,720) last month. The decision grew out of Mr. Strauss's libel suit against Mr. Augstein in 1964, attorney Günther Osman said.

Military Observers

International military observers

are now back in Lagos from first visits to prisoners in federal hands.

Both the observers and federal government sources refuse all comment on their findings.

They were understood to have talked with inmates in prison compounds and to have found them in good condition and well treated, but complaining of lack of food.

The observers, from four nations

as well as the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, were originally invited to Nigeria by the federal government to investigate Biafran charges of genocide in the civil war.

Dr. Quist said: "We had only

one month of peace for working.

In the last three weeks, we were

busy getting the children away from the hospital into the bush."

He said that the children were

evacuated for fear that the hos-

pital would be bombed."

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ELV. 58-61

Church Unit Pushes Lagos To Accept Aid

14 Planes Are Ready To Resume Airlift

By Marvine Howe

SAO TOME, Jan. 14 (NYT).—International relief organizations have 14 planes here loaded with medicine, food, clothing and vehicles ready to take off for Biafra at five minutes' notice as soon as Lagos gives permission.

Joint Church Aid has sufficient relief supplies here to keep 5 million starving people alive for 23 days.

These were the conclusions of a meeting here today of the heads of the relief organizations that served the Biafran people during the 30-month civil war with Nigeria.

"We are ready to fly relief to the devastated zone under any auspices and to any airport that Lagos agrees to," a representative of the relief organizations declared today. "It would be an unpardonable crime to let this food and equipment go to waste when there is such frantic need."

Leaders Arrive

A Boeing 707 arrived here last night with 27 leaders of the international relief effort known as the Joint Church Aid, which for the last two years has airlifted food and medicine into the secessionist territory.

"We have come to appraise the stocks of relief on the island as well as the condition of the aircraft used in the airlift and see what can best be done with them," a spokesman for the group declared.

There are said to be between 10,000 and 12,000 tons of foodstocks on this Portuguese equatorial island, which has served as the principal base for the Biafran emergency airlift. Flying only at night and harassed regularly by Nigerian planes, ten aircraft were able to make an average of 20 flights a night into the blockaded territory.

Efforts started immediately here to comply with the request. The trucks may have to go by sea. Volunteer medical personnel are standing by and the possibility of chartering a ship already in the area to save time in being investigated.

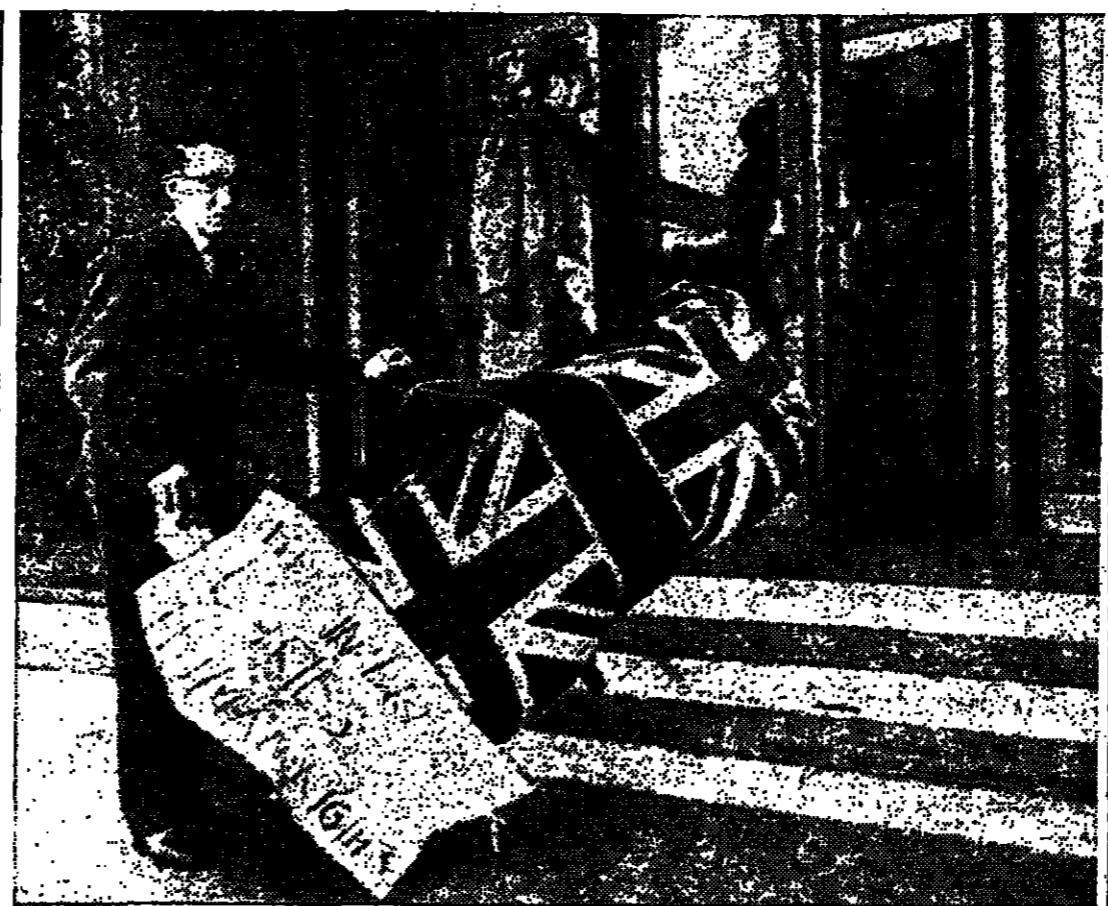
Relief organizations represented here have already begun a quiet campaign in the United States, Britain, Germany and elsewhere to bring pressure on the federal government in Lagos to put aside politics and accept the "logical solution"—use the stocks and organization here to make an all-out drive to save about 5 million people living in the devastated area.

The plan being worked out here, according to authoritative sources, involves the internationalization of Uli airport, which has been damaged by Nigerian bombs but is still the best airstrip in the area. This could be done under the auspices of the United Nations or some other international body.

The 1st Division is a well-trained fighting force which fought over the northern and eastern sectors, engaging in some of the roughest battles of the war. However, in recent days it has not had to operate in the most thickly populated areas of the secessionist region.

Thorn in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn arrived here last night for a four-day official visit.



UNWANTED OPINION—An employee of the British Embassy in Bonn removes a Jack-wrapped casket from the embassy steps. The casket was placed there by German and African students who were protesting London's support of the Nigerian military government. It bears a sign which reads: Britain buries human rights.

Worry Grows On Biafra Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

the impression that Nigeria could not handle the relief problem itself.

"The Nigerian government will be first to recognize what they are doing, retaining control as they rightly should," said Lord Hunt.

Tonight, Britain received a request from Lagos for 15 civilian doctors, 20 nurses, 50 four-ton trucks, 30 ten-ton trucks and one 800-ton coastal ship.

Efforts started immediately here to comply with the request. The trucks may have to go by sea. Volunteer medical personnel are standing by and the possibility of chartering a ship already in the area to save time in being investigated.

An earlier request from Nigeria was for medical supplies. Lagos had refused to accept them and they are expected to be flown out by civilian plane this week.

Nigerian officials today also asked the League of International Red Cross Societies in Geneva for four additional medical teams, 80 trucks and 40 Land Rovers. This was the first response to a joint cable sent by the league and the International Red Cross Committee.

The appointment was widely interpreted as a stratagem by Gustav Hirsch, the present party chief, to remove his predecessor from vindictive attacks of militant ultra-conservatives by sending him into what was described as "protective exile."

While some relief experts welcomed this move tonight, they were particularly concerned by Mr. Dubcek's comments in Geneva that his country would not permit the use of Uli airstrip for relief flights.

Proposals for massive shipments of assistance to Lagos for distribution to the war-torn regions are considered unrealistic by relief workers here, who point out that Lagos does not have sufficient communications facilities or organization to make urgently needed distributions.

UN Offers Food

ROME, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization announced today that it had authorized the World Food Program to make \$2 million worth of food available immediately for Nigerian civil war refugees.

An FAO spokesman said that large commitments would be approved shortly. A World Food Program officer has been in Lagos for 12 months to help the government prepare potential relief and rehabilitation projects, the spokesman said.

Biafra Unit Continues

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 14 (NYT).—The name of the Biafra Relief Services Foundation will have to be changed, but "we are not closing down," Don Anyanwu, the organization's 31-year-old president, said yesterday.

The foundation, in its 18 months of operation from basement offices at 777 United Nations Plaza, has collected \$6.25 million for emergency aid. Most of the aid is being used to feed and care for refugees or going to hospitals and orphanages, he said.

Dr. Anyanwu, who is a New York University mathematics fellow, said that the organization planned to shift its activities from relief to rehabilitation and intended to continue appealing to the public for help.

Flight From Biafra

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14 (UPI).—About 100 relief workers and civilians from Biafra arrived here today aboard a Joint Church Aid airplane.

The first group included priests and doctors from Ireland, Scotland, Denmark and Holland who were sent by the Terre des Hommes Foundation to Biafra.

A Danish doctor, Jesper Quist, 28, told newsmen that he arrived in Biafra two months ago to take over a hospital which had 326 patients, mostly children.

Dr. Quist said: "We had only one month of peace for working. In the last three weeks, we were busy getting the children away from the hospital into the bush."

He said that the children were evacuated for fear that the hos-

pital would be bombed."

Thant Discusses Aid

NYAMEK, Niger Republic, Jan. 14 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General U. Thant said today that a worldwide emergency relief operation for Biafra is possible only with the approval and cooperation of the Lagos government.

Mr. Thant said he had appealed to President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroun, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, to re-activate the OAU's Consultative Committee on Nigeria to seek a "national reconciliation" following the 30-month civil war.

Mr. Thant said he received a message from French President Georges Pompidou urging an immediate UN relief operation for the civilian population in Biafra. He had immediately relayed Mr. Pompidou's appeal to Gen. Gowon, he

Hard-Liners Pressure Husak To 'Expose' Dubcek, Ex-Aides

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The Czechoslovak Communist party newspaper, *Rude Pravo* today strongly attacked Alexander Dubcek and some of the former Communist party chief's past associates.

Analysts here that Mr. Husak may not be able to follow the course of relative moderation toward former progressives that he has been advocating.

Mr. Dubcek was ousted from the ruling party Presidium last September and at the same time lost his post as chairman of the federal assembly. He is still a member of the party's Central Committee, but party spokesman declared that he retained his seat only "on probation."

An alleged "rightist" backer of Mr. Dubcek, former Culture Minister Cestmir Cisar, was denounced by *Rude Pravo* as a "coward" and "a traitor" to socialism.

A union spokesman said money and working rules remained a main issue in negotiations. The top pay for machinists at TWA is now \$4.14 an hour. Two other recent industry settlements have brought a top scale figure of \$5.62 an hour.

Mr. Cisar has been mentioned as a possible ambassador to Brussels, but the article seemed to diminish his chances to obtain such an appointment.

Kriegel and Smrkovsky

Rude Pravo also attacked Dr. Frantisek Kriegel and Josef Smrkovsky for their alleged anti-Soviet roles in 1968. Both men are Presidium members under Mr. Dubcek.

Dr. Kriegel, a physician, was expelled from the party last May. He still practices at Prague's KBC Hospital, but is known to be under rigorous police surveillance.

The newspaper's denunciation of Mr. Smrkovsky was its second in three days. The popular veteran Communist was pictured as an ambitious plotter against Moscow. Mr. Smrkovsky, 50, has been forced into retirement on a small pension.

Brandt Asks Open Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

in this sense one German nation exists and will exist as far as we can think ahead," and added that even the East German Constitution of 1968 acknowledged this.

While Mr. Brandt left the door open for a broad and comprehensive dialogue with the Ulbricht state, he surprised his Communist listeners by assailing the East German leadership with biting epithets.

He spoke of "the dogmatists and left-wing reactionaries in East Berlin whose positions of power are more important to them than the peace of the European people."

He spoke also of their "Stasi-hed" (blockheads), adding: "What degree of presumption do we still have to await from the leadership of the GDR?" In any case, Europe will not recuperate through its know-it-all attitude. He who has only a minimum of self-respect and a sense of reality must use it when East Berlin tries to force preconditions on all the others under which relations in Europe could not be improved."

An East German journalist in the press gallery commented: "Why did he have to say this? Why did he have to lay off him for months in our press and all of a sudden he starts getting personal and insults us. We are still hypersensitive to that kind of language from Bonn."

Other European Communists also expressed displeasure over the speech.

The feeling among most seasoned observers of the political scene here was that Mr. Brandt had decided that it was fruitless to seek a dialogue with Mr. Ulbricht at this stage and that the most he could accomplish would be to take the wind out of the sails of his powerful conservative opposition, led by the Christian Democratic Union.

The chancellor declared that West Germany was "not a wanderer between two worlds" and was pursuing a policy of peace in complete recognition of its dependence on "the security and friendship of proven alliances" with the Western powers.

He added that West Germany's participation in a general European security conference, as called for by the Soviet bloc this year, "would make little sense if there has been no positive beginning in the relations between the Germanies up to then."

He added that West Germany's participation in a general European security conference, as called for by the Soviet bloc this year, "would make little sense if there has been no positive beginning in the relations between the Germanies up to then."

Court Denies Tax Exemption To All-White Private Schools

By Fred P. Graham.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—A three-judge federal district court here ordered the Internal Revenue Service yesterday to cease granting tax-exempt status to segregated private schools in Mississippi.

Under the ruling, private schools that have already been granted tax exemptions would retain their status. Applications now pending "are not expected to be granted." None of them expects to make a profit and most rely heavily upon tuition and not donations for their income.

Followed IRS Statement

The ruling was handed down only a few hours after the IRS issued a statement declaring that it lacked the legal power to deny tax-exempt status to private schools solely on the ground that they discriminate against Negroes.

The court took note of the swelling ranks of all-white academies and held that donors' ability to deduct their contributions—especially in the form of gifts for buildings and equipment—is serving to encourage these institutions and indirectly support them financially.

It held that the federal government is forbidden by the Constitution to frustrate desegregation "by providing government support for endeavors to continue under private auspices the kind of racially segregated dual school system that the state formerly supported."

To avoid giving indirect support to the flight of white students from the integrated public schools to the segregated ones, the court ordered the IRS officials not to grant tax-exempt status to any school "unless they have affirmatively determined on the basis of adequate investigation that the applicant school does not discriminate against Negroes in its admissions policy."

The suit was brought last May by Negro parents in Holmes County, Miss., where three new academies had recently sprung up.

Little Violence

His speech came as nearly all of the 30 districts included in the recent federal court order returned to second-semester classes without significant violence. In most cases the process of integration has moved smoothly. Although, in predominantly black districts, white students have boycotted the public schools in favor of private ones.

In a related development here yesterday, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law said it would probably challenge the constitutionality of any state aid to private, segregated schools, regardless of the mechanism used by the legislature in providing that aid.

The committee acted as attorney for five Negro families in Holmes County, Miss., who asked that federal tax deductions for those making contributions to private schools be discontinued. A three-judge, federal panel handed down a ruling yesterday that prohibits such deductions until the Negroes case has been decided.

Policeman Says He Saw Shots From Where Panthers Hid

By William Chapman.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Police of Mark Clark, the other Panther leader slain during the raid last month yesterday told of hearing and seeing gunfire coming from rooms where Panther party members were hiding.

One policeman, William Kelly, said he saw the "illuminations" and heard "roars" of several shotgun blasts coming from a bedroom where Illinois Panther leader Fred Hampton was found dead.

His testimony generally corroborated the versions offered separately during the past week by Sgt. Daniel Groth, who led the raiding party of 13 state attorneys' policemen armed with a search warrant for illegal weapons.

However, Mr. Kelly was unable to establish that the alleged gunfire left any holes in the apartment walls—one of the continuing mysteries of the police account.

The officers contend that they were met by extensive gunfire when they attempted to enter the apartment last Dec. 4. The Panthers have maintained police did all the shooting.

From the Bedroom

Mr. Kelly, who had entered the apartment from the rear door, described the gunfire as coming out of the bedroom door in the direction of an opposite wall. Repeated examinations of the wall have disclosed no markings to indicate that a shotgun blast struck Mr. Kelly as he saw holes there covering a rear door window and he thought they might have been "bullet holes."

There was apparently conflicting testimony yesterday about whether a shotgun was found near the body

Not Guilty Plea

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A Black Panther leader, David Hilliard, pleaded not guilty yesterday to a charge that he threatened the life of President Nixon.

The charge against Mr. Hilliard stemmed from a vituperative speech he made at an anti-Vietnam rally here Nov. 15.



Associated Press
DOWN TO THE SEA IN BITS—Residents of a San Pedro, Calif., cliffside neighborhood look at what's left of their back yard after a massive fissure developed

last weekend which started the cliff sinking into the Pacific Ocean, some 200 feet below, at right. Geologists say rains probably caused the fissure.

Agencies Must Justify Hiring Non-GOP Aides, Nixon Says

By Don Oberdorfer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The White House has ordered U.S. agencies to submit reasons in writing to justify the hiring of non-Republicans as federal consultants.

The White House memorandum, signed by Special Assistant to the President Harry S. Flemming, was dispatched on Dec. 23 following a meeting on the topic with political contact men in the various federal agencies.

"All persons you intend to employ in consultant capacities must be first submitted to this office for clearance action. When a non-Republican is submitted for clearance, his clearance form must be accompanied by a written

statement for his being hired," the memorandum said.

Mr. Flemming said yesterday that despite the broad language of the memorandum, it was intended to apply only to consultants who are being hired as a first step toward giving them permanent jobs.

He said federal personnel officers have been informed verbally of the limited application of the new order.

Mr. Flemming also emphasized that special counsel Harry Dent would continue as the primary White House liaison man with the Republican National Committee, Republican state chairman and other party organizations.

Chotiner Named Special Counsel To White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday gave Murray Chotiner, a controversial old friend and ally in his political wars, a job on the White House staff as special counsel to the President.

Mr. Chotiner, 60, who assisted Mr. Nixon in his first congressional election campaign in 1946, will receive the same \$36,000 annual salary he has had since April as general counsel for the office of special representatives for trade negotiations.

The White House indicated Mr. Chotiner's experience as a political adviser would be put to use in his new job, but it emphasized that special counsel Harry Dent would continue as the primary White House liaison man with the Republican National Committee, Republican state chairman and other party organizations.

Iowa Eying 20th Century

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 14 (AP).—A debtor whose property is ordered sold to pay his bills would no longer be allowed to keep a musket, two cows or "six stands of bees" under a bill introduced in the Iowa Senate yesterday.

Sen. Francis Messery wants to repeal the 100-year-old law for memorial services and tributes across the nation scheduled for the late Negro leader's birthday tomorrow.

The old legislation also provides that family Bibles, "30 sheep and the wool therefrom," plus spinning wheels and looms, likewise can be retained by the debtor.

Rites Today For Birthday Of Dr. King

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—Favorite hymns of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. filled the air outside a Brooklyn anti-poverty agency yesterday, setting the tone for memorial services and tributes across the nation scheduled for the late Negro leader's birthday tomorrow.

Several large public school systems and universities will be closed tomorrow and at least three governors have issued proclamations for the day, but the observance will not be the national public holiday that some civil rights leaders have urged.

In Atlanta Monday night, Dr. King's body was removed from Southview Cemetery in accordance with his widow's wishes and interred adjacent to the Ebenezer Baptist Church where he served as co-minister with his father.

A service will be held at the church at noon tomorrow commemorating the life and work of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner who was assassinated in Memphis, Tenn., on April 4, 1968. He would have been 41.

Services will also be held in Brooklyn, where a new building will be named for Dr. King.

Speakers Played The local U.S. government anti-poverty agency there opened its tribute to Dr. King Monday by starting the continuous playing of some of his favorite hymns interspersed with tape recordings of his speeches through outdoor loudspeakers.

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller proclaimed tomorrow Martin Luther King Memorial Day in the state. Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis of Maine and Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland took similar action.

On the municipal level, mayors in Charleston, W. Va., and Kansas City issued proclamations.

Public school children in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Kansas City and Berkeley, Calif., will have the day off, and half-sessions are scheduled in Washington, D.C.

Confused Draft Boards Give Wrong Answers on New Law

By David E. Rosenbaum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—System officials here agree that the answer to the question is unequivocal.

But the correspondents, who in some cases identified themselves as reporters and in other cases said they were potential draftees, were given the wrong answers in many instances.

A member of the Henrico County, Va., board, for example, said: "That's a good question. Off the cuff, it would look like it's about your turn. We're going to have a meeting Monday, and it might be good for you to come in and talk personally. You could make plans and enlist."

The executive secretary of Board No. 19 in Nashville, Tenn., answered correctly that the caller would not be drafted, but added the misinformation that the lottery did not affect men born in 1944. In fact, men born in 1944 are subject to the draft this year until their 26th birthday.

Reply Is Incorrect

Her answer, Selective Service officials agree, was wrong. Men will not receive induction notices under the new lottery system after they pass their 26th birthday.

It was not a trick question. It was a straightforward one, and the situation described is one that faces, for instance, scores of men who have been deferred as teachers and who plan to quit teaching at the end of this school year when they will have become 26.

Nor was the experience in the Los Angeles suburb unusual. Correspondents for The New York Times put the same question to members and clerks of more than 100 draft boards around the country over the last two weeks, and 20 percent of them gave the wrong answer.

There were indications that in some cities and towns the inability of draft boards to provide potential draftees with accurate information several weeks after the Dec. 1 lottery had added to the confusion over the new system.

Told of the results of the survey, Navy Capt. William S. Price, the chief information for Selective Service, said that he was "shocked."

He said he would get in touch with state draft directors "to make sure this is rectified."

The following question was asked: "I have a very low draft number but that is likely to be reached before I lose my deferment?"

The correct answer is that the person will not be liable to the draft. Although draft liability is technically extended until age 35 for persons who have had deferments, regulations require that all eligible men under 26 be taken before any man over 26 is drafted. There is no circumstance short of all-out mobilization that would require the induction of these older men.

President Nixon's executive order implementing the lottery was explicit on this point. It stated that the "first priority selection group" would include men "who have not attained the 26th anniversary of the date of their birth."

Pentagon and Selective Service

Hippie Cult Head Wins Court Delay In Entering Plea

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Hippie cult leader Charles Manson today won a delay in entering his plea on charges arising from the murder of actress Sharon Tate and six others until Jan. 26.

Manson, 36, representing himself in court, argued points of law with a judge for 50 minutes before the delay was granted.

Manson has been charged with the murders of Miss Tate and six others in August and also conspiring with five members of his hippie cult group known as the Manson Family to kill the seven victims.

Manson asked the judge for law books, a table, more access to telephones and a tape recorder. The judge granted all except the tape recorder, which Manson said he needed because he read slowly. His grammar was poor and his spelling atrocious.

When the judge pleaded with Manson to get a lawyer, the hippie replied: "Behind the big words, the numbers and the quotations, I wonder if you know what's going on. You are trying to lead me to the gas chamber."

Sen. Fulbright Calls Agnew a 'Smart-Aleck'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Sen. J. William Fulbright called Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew a big-headed "smart aleck" today and said Mr. Agnew was making promises overseas that he cannot possibly fulfill.

Sen. Fulbright, returning to Washington after the congressional recess, hit out at Mr. Agnew in an interview.

"He's kind of a smart aleck, isn't he?" the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said. "He's feeling his oats and he's getting himself and others in trouble in the process. He's making promises he can't fulfill. . . . I think he has a bad case of the big head."

Sen. Fulbright, D. Ark., said the Vice-President had tried to extend and reinforce U.S. commitments to Asia, in contradiction to the National Committee's resolution passed by the Senate last year. That resolution demanded that the administration consult Congress before extending any offers to send troops to foreign shores.

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Carbon Monoxide Is Linked To Heart Disease in Smokers

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—Dutch scientists said today that carbon monoxide from cigarette smoke is "very likely" part of the reason smokers develop more heart disease.

If this is so, they said, it means that scientists concerned about preventive medicine will have to take a look at all forms of exposure of people to carbon monoxide, such as automobile exhaust.

The carbon monoxide from cigarette smoke gets into the bloodstream, the scientists said.

Project Delayed At White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—An old privy from the days of Thomas Jefferson and cold weather are holding up construction of a new press room at the White House.

So it is a sort of site used to ice down perishables before the advent of refrigeration and two storage rooms of the same vintage. These along with a small clay pot and an ax head, have been turned up in excavation for the construction in the west wing of the White House, ordered by President Nixon.

The press room had been due for completion this week, but the extra work and weather too cold to pour concrete have pushed the date to about March 1.

Autopsies of 942 Link Cigarettes to Cancer of Larynx

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Autopsy studies of 942 men have yielded further evidence that cigarette smoking contributes to the development of cancer in tissues exposed to the smoke.

The studies, described in the current issue of *Cancer, Journal of the American Cancer Society*, involved the larynx, which houses the vocal chords.

Dr. Oscar Auerbach, pathologist at the Veterans Administration Hospital in East Orange, N.J., and senior author of the report, said at a press conference, "The analysis showed that the more a person smoked, the more likely he was to have changes in his larynx cells that are believed to precede the development of cancer."

Laryngeal cancer is but one of numerous forms of cancer that studies of death rates have linked to cigarette smoking. Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer deaths among male cigarette smokers.

Irish-Americans Are Top Drinkers In U.S., \$400,000 Study Reveals

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The National Institutes of Health has spent \$400,000 and Rutgers University scholars the better part of five years to study drinking habits in the United States.

The university's Center of Alcohol Studies surveyed 2,746 persons to develop and document "American Drinking Practices," a 256-page book just released.

Among the facts reported:

- Roman Catholic Irish-American men in their late 40s, engaged in business or a profession are the most liable to fall into alcoholism.
- Jews and Episcopalians have the lowest number of abstainers among religious groups.
- Italian-American families show the largest number of drinkers, but not to excess.
- Farmers and school dropouts drink little and single persons drink more than married couples.

Among Americans, 41 percent are light or moderate drinkers; 15 percent are very infrequent drinkers—less than one drink a month—and 33 percent abstain. Heavy drinkers represent 12 percent.

The book claims that Americans are drinking less per capita now than ten years ago. The book costs \$9.50, about the price of a quart of good Scotch.

AEC's Rules on Radiation Challenged in Colorado Suit

By Anthony Ripley

DENVER, Jan. 14 (NYT).—An environmentalist, and attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union has charged that the safety standards of the Atomic Energy Commission "grossly underestimate" possible damage from

To check their observations, Dr. Astrup said, in one series of experiments two groups of rabbits were fed cholesterol. One group was also exposed to carbon monoxide.

The accumulation of cholesterol in the arterial walls of rabbits exposed to carbon monoxide was three to five times more than in those given only cholesterol. Dr. Astrup said. In tests on rabbits who were not given any cholesterol, the carbon monoxide produced damage in the walls of the arteries.

In an early study of 1,000 factory workers chosen at random in Copenhagen, Dr. Astrup said, "a clear relationship" between high carbon monoxide blood levels and coronary disease was demonstrated. Of those studied, 58 had atherosclerotic heart disease, where deposits accumulate in the arteries. All 58 were smokers and all had high carbon monoxide blood levels. Some were cigar smokers who inhaled.

Mr. Miller, in his opening remarks before Judge Alfred A. Arato, said that the commission had also violated its own safety standards by going ahead with the experimental Project Rulison blast even though wind directions had not been proper.

He said that the benefits of increased natural gas production were not worth the risks involved in burning off, or flaring, radioactive gas.

"ABC standards grossly underestimate the damage that could be done," he said.

Project Rulison, a 40-kiloton nuclear fission explosion equal to 10,000 tons of TNT, was triggered off in an 8,440-foot-deep well on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, 150 miles west of Denver. The blast was apparently completely contained underground.

The well had been shut off, except for small tests, since that time to allow short-lived radioactive substances such as iodine 131 to decay.

Mr. Miller, representing residents

of the area, said that it was working with drugs that might counter this effect.

Dr. Astrup also said that if it is correct that only 10 percent of smokers have high carbon monoxide levels in their blood, "smokers having low carbon monoxide levels should be perfectly safe in terms of atherosclerosis," but not in terms of other diseases, such as cancer.

Mr. Miller, representing residents

Senators Told Of Hazards In Birth Pills

Doctor Sees Risks On a Record Scale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A gynecologist told a Senate subcommittee today that the widespread use of birth control pills "has given rise to health hazards on a scale previously unknown to medicine."

"Nine million American women are consuming these compounds almost as automatically as chickens eating corn," unaware the pills may cause cancer, blood clots, diabetes or arteriosclerosis, Dr. Hugh J. Davis said in prepared testimony.

Dr. Davis, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, was the first witness in seven days of hearings scheduled by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., to look into allegations that contraceptive pills are hazardous. He heads a Senate subcommittee on monopoles.

Two other medical authorities testified on potential hazards, but not nearly as strongly as Dr. Davis.

Marvin S. Legator, a research official of the Food and Drug Administration, said: "An exhaustive study such as carried out with cigarette smokers would be required to indicate a possible relationship between oral contraceptives and cancer."

Charge by Senator

In a statement, Sen. Nelson accused some birth control pill manufacturers of "disseminating false and misleading information."

"The pamphlets which are prepared by the manufacturers and are distributed directly to patients through physicians make light of the minor dangers and do not even mention the major dangers of the pill," he said.

Sen. Nelson, long a critic of the drug industry, said some college textbooks give "pre-pill propaganda" ignoring hazards.

Dr. Davis said there are "safer alternatives" to the pill for women wishing to avoid pregnancy. He recommended intrauterine devices, such as "the loop," as 99 percent effective.

He urged the FDA to ban sequential-type oral contraceptives.

"The risk of both fatal and non-fatal blood clots can be reduced immediately by simply changing to the safer type of pill," Dr. Davis said.

Two-Year Limit

But he said no woman should be allowed to take oral contraceptives for more than two years. "The hazards of long-term use of these systemic agents look increasingly ominous," he said.

Never in history have so many individuals taken such potent drugs as to actual and potential hazards.

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75, Egypt Sees Raids Near Cairo As Proof Israel Is Nervous

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Egypt there were comments that he has good credentials with the Arabs to present Washington's views on settlement.

Some Western diplomats here are concerned, however, about the impact of the Israeli air strikes near Cairo on the settlement efforts. In their view, the Israelis have undertaken a campaign to humiliate the Egyptian leadership and force it into a militant response.

Yesterday, low-flying Israeli jets attacked an army installation at Khanek, nine miles northeast of the capital. A week ago, the Israelis attacked targets at three towns within 25 miles of Cairo.

At his news conference today, Mr. Meguid did not elaborate on the possible causes for the "nervousness and tension." But he appeared to be alluding to agitation in Israel over recent U.S. proposals for a settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict, including a proposal for an Israeli withdrawal from virtually all the land occupied in the 1967 war.

Since the breakdown of last month's Arab summit conference in Morocco, there have been suggestions and faint indications that some Arab leaders were looking more favorably to the U.S. proposals, which they had rejected in their initial form, as offering progress toward a political solution.

Mr. Meguid confirmed today that arrangements were under discussion for a visit to Cairo by William Scranton, the former governor of Pennsylvania, who toured the Middle East on a study mission for President Nixon after the 1968 elections.

No information has been made public on the purposes of a new visit here by Mr. Scranton, but

Israel Misled On Libya Deal, Eban Asserts

JERUSALEM, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—

Foreign Minister Abba Eban today said Israel had been misled about France's decision to supply 50 Mirage jets to Libya.

Answering questions in the Knesset (parliament), Mr. Eban said the French Ambassador, Francis Hure, had assured him Jan. 5 that newspaper stories about a Franco-Libyan arms deal were exaggerated as to the amount of arms to be supplied and the nature of the negotiations.

Mr. Eban added that Israel was at the same time informed by other Western states that the French government had told them the deal concerned only about a dozen or 15 Mirages.

He said the situation resulting from France's arms delivery "gives Israel more, and more, the right to expect from the United States the military and economic aid which it is requesting."

Referring to France's embargo on 50 Mirage jets which Israel has already paid for, Mr. Eban contrasted the British attitude favorably to that of the French.

Britain is different

Britain was different from France because Britain never broke its contract and always fulfilled its obligations, he said.

Mr. Eban said French policy made France together with the Soviet Union "the central factor in unbalancing security and the prospects of peace in the Middle East."

"These are the only two governments whose arms supply policies are entirely and unrestrainedly one-sided, that is to say that the Soviet and French arms stores are open only for the Arab countries while they are sealed and closed in front of Israel," he added.

He said Israel had invested hundreds of millions of dollars in France by placing there contracts for arms which it could have bought elsewhere, but had not done so because of a sentimental attachment to Paris for previous aid.

Witness Tells of Bizarre Plot To Deep-Freeze 4 U.K. Jews

BRACKNELL, England, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A bizarre Arab-financed plot to kidnap four London Jews, freeze them in crates and fly them, still frozen, to Jordan was alleged today by a court witness.

The witness was Ronald G. Hanman, 40, chief prosecution witness in the preliminary hearing of a former British Army captain accused of illegally possessing plastic explosives.

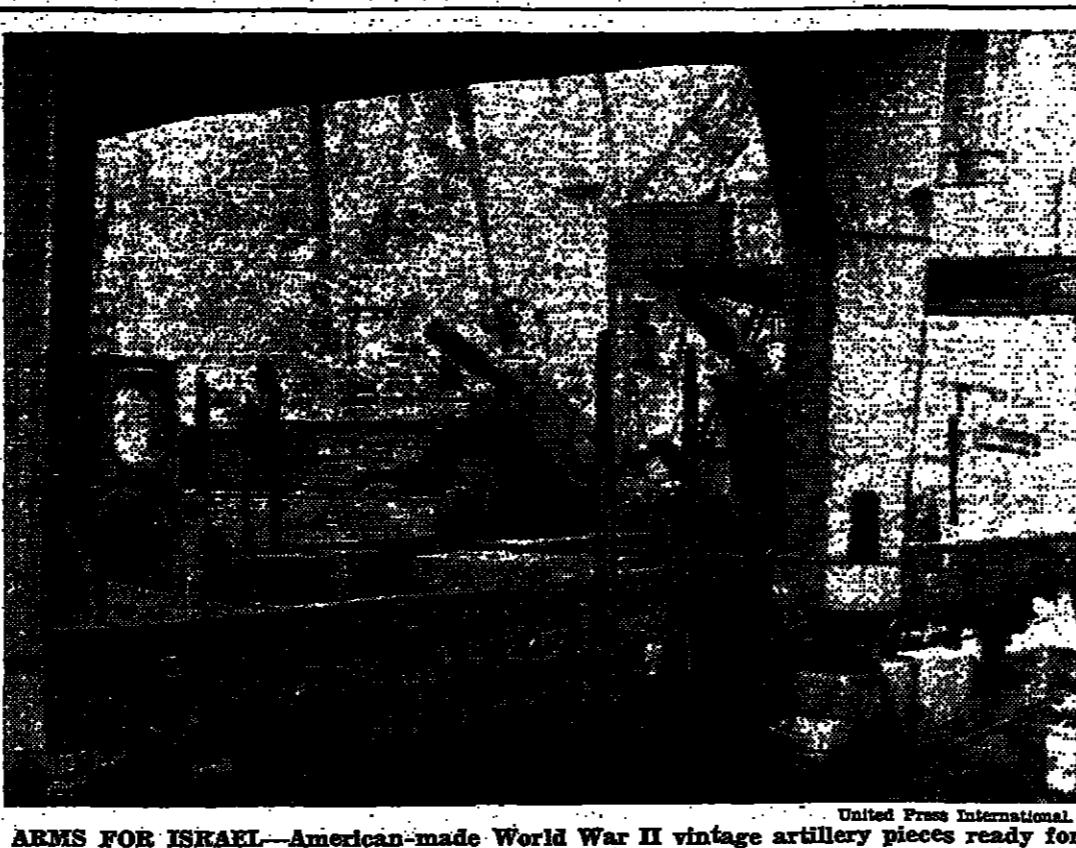
The prosecution alleges that Trevor Owen Williams, 40, used the explosives to blow up an El Al Israeli jetliner for a \$72,000 fee. Mr. Williams was ordered bound over for trial.

Jordan Reports Clash With Israel Near Dead Sea

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Jordanian and Israeli forces fought a ten-minute battle with mortars and medium machine guns near the Prince Abdullah Bridge, two miles north of the Dead Sea, yesterday, a Jordanian military spokesman said today.

He said there were no Jordanian casualty. Arab guerrillas attacked an Israeli foot patrol early today with rockets and other weapons, a spokesman for the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command announced.

He said the attack took place at Ghor Sidi, south of the Sea of Galilee in the northern Jordan Valley.



United Press International
ARMS FOR ISRAEL—American-made World War II vintage artillery pieces ready for loading aboard the Israeli freighter Tamar (background) in Zeebrugge, Belgium.

U.S. Stands by Mideast Plan Despite Rejection by Russia

By Peter Gross

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT)—The United States stood by its support of the so-called "Rhodes formula" for future Arab-Israel negotiations yesterday, despite the Soviet Union's rejection of the procedure.

The State Department said "deliberation" of the Soviet position on a Middle East peace settlement was a preparatory move to an Israeli withdrawal.

"It is our contention," Mr. Meguid commented, "that Egypt has done everything requested of it by the international community by accepting the Security Council's unanimous resolution of Nov. 22, 1967."

The U.S. resolution acknowledged the existence of Israel by calling for guaranteed and secure borders, in addition to other steps for a settlement.

Closer Ties to France
CAIRO, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Egypt, Libya and Sudan—three countries forging closer relations among themselves—plan to strengthen their ties with France, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad of Egypt, Saleh Buweisir of Libya and Faruk Abou Elsas of Sudan, discussed cooperation with France at a three-day meeting here which ended yesterday. They agreed "that relations with France should be strengthened," the officials said.

The decision followed the French agreement to sell 50 Mirage jet fighters to Libya.

Hostile Tank Sale
CAIRO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Egypt today declared that Britain's reported sale of arms to Israel would be considered "a hostile act" against Arab countries.

An official government spokesman said Egypt is "greatly concerned" at the reports. He said such a deal would be a "move to consolidate Israeli aggression."

The spokesman was referring to British press reports that Britain will supply Israel with 150 reconditioned Centurion tanks now being phased out of British forces in West Germany.

Egypt and Sudan have called in British ambassadors to express their concern over the reported deal.

In London, official sources denied these reports and said there was no new British arms deal with Israel. The tanks were said to have been delivered to Israel before last July, honoring earlier commitments.

The spokesman said the administration was considering official publication of the U.S. proposals, to

Champions of Good Wine Crown a New Title-Holder

By Jon Wimroth

PARIS, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Important details believed to concern terms of payment, remain to be settled in Spain's negotiations to buy 30 French-made Mirage-3 fighter-bomber jets, Spanish sources said here today.

The negotiations are advanced, but talks are expected to continue after Spanish Industry Minister Jose Maria Lopez de Letona ends his official visit here today.

A Spanish mission headed by Gen. Navarro Gamboa recently flight-tested the Mirage-3. The Spanish Air Force is mainly equipped with U.S. Sabre and Starfighter F-5 planes.

A bilateral agreement on military bases between Spain and the United States is due to expire next September. Talks are due to start in Washington on terms for its renewal.

You may laugh," he said, "but you don't know how serious it all was. They (the four Jews) were to be kidnapped and put into the warehouse belonging to John Neville, and it was suggested we do the same with Eric Owen. The five boxes were then to be transported from an airfield in Britain to Amman, Jordan."

Mr. Hanman said he had balked at killing Mr. Owen because "he had been a good friend." The meeting broke up, Mr. Hanman said, and he went home and soon contacted police.

Defense lawyers yesterday asked Mr. Hanman if he had been offered a deal in return for turning state's evidence, and he admitted that two charges against him apparently had been dropped.

He was remanded in custody to-day.

Power Failure
Darkens Prague

PRAGUE, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A major power failure blacked out most of Prague last night and early this morning.

The length of the blackout varied from one section of Prague to the other, residents said. Near the center of the city, power was generally restored by 2:30 a.m. But in other areas, it was restored sooner.

Officials said the power loss also affected northern and central Bohemia. It was caused by insulation that penetrated the insulation on transmission lines, causing automatic switching equipment to cut off the current, official reports said.

The Winner

Michel Perrodo, winner of the Prix du Meilleur Pot, makes no secret of the fact that he owes much of the wine's success to the other residents of the wine to two previous and older winners, Jean Bouscaren of La Tartin at 24 Rue de Rivoli and Leon Gouin of Le Rubis at 10 Rue du Marché-Saint-Honoré, who were there to congratulate their pride.

Mr. Perrodo broke out barrel after barrel of fine Beaujolais to the crowd of friends, colleagues and general wine-drinkers only

Sato Forms New Cabinet; 5 Keep Posts

Little Change Seen In Japanese-U.S. Ties

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Premier Sosaku Sato, who led his Liberal Democratic party to victory in a year-end general election, formed a new cabinet today.

Mr. Sato, 68, who attributed the LDP triumph in the Dec. 27 election to his success in getting a promise from President Nixon to return Okinawa to Japan by 1972, retained only five of his 18 ministers in forming the new cabinet.

Mr. Sato said on New Year's Day that his government would give priority to domestic issues, such as rising prices, air and water pollution and traffic safety, during 1970 rather than foreign issues.

The new cabinet was announced within hours after Mr. Sato was formally re-elected by the new House of Representatives in a special session.

5 Men Retained

The five men retained in their posts were Foreign Minister Kichiro Aichi, Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, Education Minister Michio Sakata, State Minister Masao Araki and Chief Cabinet Secretary Shigeru Horii.

Mr. Aichi's retention indicated that Mr. Sato had no intention of changing his government's policy of close alliance with the United States, party sources said.

Mr. Sato has been foreign minister since 1968 and assisted the prime minister in the negotiations for the return of Okinawa.

Mr. Fukuda, 65, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Sato, was retained chiefly to work on the budget for the new fiscal year, starting April 1.

Herter's Son Appointed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers yesterday named Christian A. Herter, son of the former secretary of state, to deal with international efforts to improve environment and combat pollution.

Both the Brussels newspaper Het Laatste Nieuws, printed two pictures on its front page of equipment that it said had been shipped on the Israeli freighter Tamar yesterday. One picture showed five Army personnel carriers, the others showed two guns, apparently of 105-mm caliber.

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The envoys of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France met at the New York residence of Lord Caradon, the British Ambassador.

They kept to their custom of announcing virtually nothing of substance, but Lord Caradon told newsmen: "We are not allowing any delay."

Associated Press

MARTIAL GODFATHER—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan (center) takes a baby from Yariv Ben-Elizer (right), grandson of David Ben-Gurion (left), during a circumcision ceremony in Tel Aviv for the first great-grandson of Israel's elder statesman.

Associated Press

Page 6—Thursday, January 15, 1970 *

Dictated in Cairo?

The Soviet reply to United States proposals for a negotiated settlement in the Middle East is a disappointing exercise in diplomatic cowardice. Retreating from positions that American diplomats say the Russians had advanced in private conversations, the Soviet note seems designed to appease the most intransigent Arabs, as though dictated in Cairo.

The Soviets have accused the United States of being one-sided in favor of Israel. This certainly is not so, as the Israelis have loudly pointed out. The Russians have backed down from previous acceptance of the Rhodes formula as a basis for negotiation and have sought to play down the importance of negotiations between the parties directly concerned. They have insisted that Gaza be returned to Egypt, although this was not Egyptian territory before the 1947 war. And they have raised disturbing questions about their willingness to agree to arrangements at Sharm el-Sheikh to insure Israeli passage through the Straits of Tiran.

Most serious and inexplicable, except as an echo of President Nasser's unreasonable position, is Soviet insistence that a "package" settlement must cover "the entire area of the Middle East," presumably including Syria. This is an impossible demand so long

as the Syrians refuse to have anything to do with the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, which the U.S.S.R. insists it fully supports.

In spite of these and other sweeping concessions to Arab intransigence, Moscow has been careful not to foreclose further discussion of the American proposals. The Soviet charge that the American document is one-sided is qualified by the phrase, "in its present form." While ruling out the Rhodes formula as "not expedient," the Soviets suggest "it should be possible to find a proper form" for the intermediary role of Ambassador Jarring. The note does recognize the right of "the vessels of all countries" to pass through the Straits of Tiran and the Suez Canal.

The U.S.S.R. thus has kept the door ajar for further talks with the United States and among the Big Four. But talk is not enough. As the Kremlin note itself concedes, "the ever-deteriorating situation in the Middle East . . . demands urgent steps to promptly establish just and stable peace in the area."

Such steps will not be possible until the Soviet Union musters the courage to confront its Arab clients with a clear call for reasonable and necessary concessions comparable to those the United States has honorably proposed to its friends in Israel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bonn's Triple Probe

Chancellor Willy Brandt clearly runs the risks of being whipsawed by heading into separate but simultaneous negotiations with three Communist countries—the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany. But he is doing so in the belief that a working relationship with reluctant East Germany, his chief objective, can only be achieved with the help of Moscow and Warsaw. The question now is whether that gamble will pay off.

East Berlin's Communist party leader, Walter Ulbricht, has agreed to talk this month. But he wants to talk about a draft treaty according full international recognition to East Germany. The Soviet Union and Poland delayed their dialogues with West Germany—on treaties accepting present borders and renouncing the use of force—until Mr. Ulbricht made his proposal. Now, as Mr. Brandt's proposed treaty draft is awaited, the Soviet press has been warning indirectly that rejection of the Ulbricht terms might hamper Bonn's efforts to improve relations with other Communist states.

Rarely have semantics and legal niceties played as large a role in diplomacy. Mr. Ulbricht's objective is to consolidate the status quo, reinforce his regime and freeze the division of Germany. Bonn's objective, as stated by President Heinemann, is "to protect the unity of the German nation." Mr. Brandt says that he has stopped speaking about "reunification," which implies going back to a single German "nation-state." But he also has said that he is thinking of "other models by which one can reach a kind of union."

Whether that other model would be federation, confederation, joint membership in a united Europe or some more tenuous structure that would enable East and West Germans to live and work together, Bonn's stated aim is to erode, not preserve, the

division of Germany. It is to change, not freeze, the status quo.

What makes agreement conceivable is the time factor in Mr. Brandt's concept. He believes that a long period of detente will be needed to erode the division of Germany. His aim now is simply one of "leaving a door open somewhere" for some ultimate form of German unity once cooperation replaces confrontation.

The only agreement that is possible, therefore, is one resembling the glass that can be described both as half-empty and half-full. To the East it will be an agreement that maintains the division of Germany for a long period. To the West it will be one that keeps open the door for unity after a long period.

There are pitfalls on both sides. The four-power status of Berlin and the access routes from West Germany could be compromised by a poorly drafted agreement. East Germany must be careful not to become too "sovereign" and "independent" lest it lose its present duty-free access, through trade with West Germany, to Europe's Common Market. That is why Mr. Ulbricht agreed recently with Mr. Brandt that the relationship of East to West Germany cannot be that of a "foreign country."

Mr. Brandt's flexibility gives him many cards to play: trade credits, recognition of existing borders, abandonment of the Hallstein Doctrine. But, in return he wants free movement of people, ideas and goods between East and West Berlin and between East and West Germany. Few things worry Mr. Ulbricht more. Yet there are hints that the liberalization would be great enough for Mr. Brandt if East Germany became not another Austria but another Yugoslavia.

In his perspective, the negotiations that lie ahead will certainly be long and difficult. But the possibility of agreement cannot be ruled out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French Role in Biafra

Biafra having collapsed, France is cultivating the Arab countries as customers, to make capital of human slaughter and suffering in another area of crisis.

The Biafran tragedy tolls two warning bells. First, let the French role serve as the gravest warning against the intervention of big-power politics and commercial interests. Second, let the conflict warn against the appalling cost of tribal animosities and their spurious leaders, wherever they may be encountered in Africa.

—From *East African Standard* (Nairobi).

Relief for Ibos

Iceland has now lost its independent channel for information and for food. The killing must not only stop, and the food must not only get in, but they must be seen to do so, by the Ibos and by the world outside.

A new team of foreign observers may be unacceptable to Nigerian pride, and in any case their movements may be too restricted. This gap can be filled by foreign journalists.

—From the *Daily Sketch* (London).

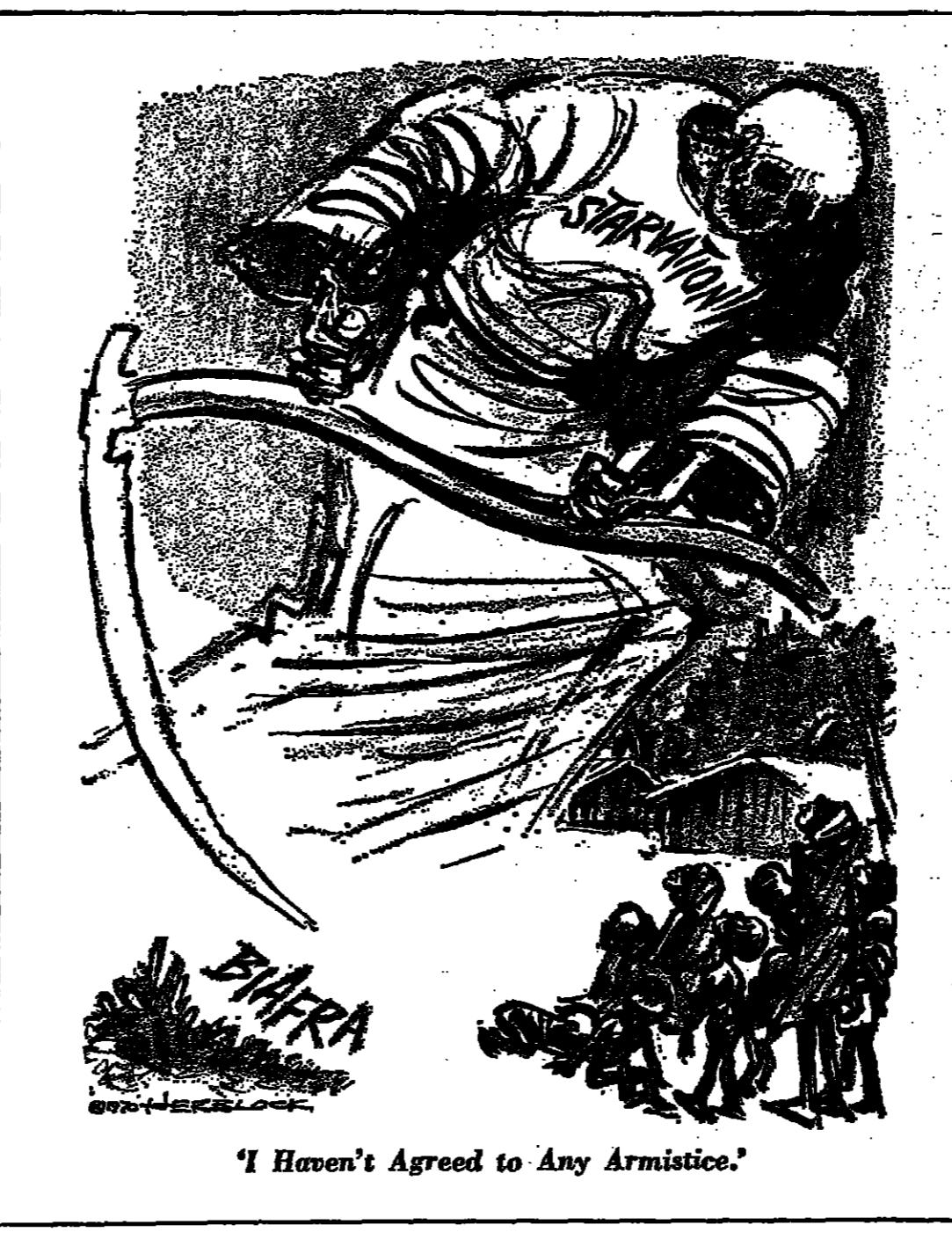
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 15, 1925

SHANGHAI—Chang-Yin-Huan, one of the peace envoys to Japan, arrived here late last night on his way to Yokohama. He has a suite of 36 persons. Shan-Yao-Leen, his colleague, who has been awaiting him here, has a suite nearly as large. The Cantonese are opposed to peace envoys being sent to Japan. They assert that the Japanese invasion must in the end be rolled back before the mass of Chinamen.



Big Power Nightmare

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—An odd thing is now happening in world politics. The small and middle nations, which used to be afraid that the United States and the Soviet Union would blow up the world, now seem to be afraid that Washington and Moscow will get together and organize the world in their own national interests and against the interests of many other nations.

This is what happens when there is no world order that can change the status quo and correct the inequities and brutalities between nations. If the principles of the United Nations cannot resolve disputes or relieve the historic grievances of nations, then the power of the great nations becomes the judge.

The latest evidence of the point is in Israel. It is passionately opposed to the American proposals for what the Nixon administration regards as a fair and balanced solution of the Middle East crisis. It insists that the United States is "imposing" a settlement that would destroy the sovereignty and security of the Israeli state.

All this is denied by Secretary of State Rogers, and by Joe Sisco, who is carrying the burden of the American policy and its defense. They insist that they are carrying out the principles of the UN Security Council on the Middle East, which the Israeli government has accepted or at least agreed to cooperate with; that they have not changed their policy; and that they are not trying to "impose" a settlement, as John Foster Dulles did in 1957, but are merely attempting to get Israel and the Arab states into negotiations on the main questions of boundaries, refugees, sovereignty and security of the Israeli state.

What really worries the Israelis—if one dare guess about this emotional combination of back-room and propaganda arguments—is that the United States, in their view, has been making concessions to Moscow which may help win Moscow's support of Vietnam and its armament at the expense of Israel's vital security interests in the Middle East.

Israeli officials do not charge that the Nixon administration is doing this consciously. What troubles them is the thought that the United States is concentrating, not primarily about the regional problem in the Middle East, but about its own interests in reaching an understanding on larger questions with the Soviet Union, and making concessions to Moscow and the Arabs in the process at the expense of the security of Israel.

Nobody in Washington, of course, admits that this is true. As a matter of fact, there is a strong feeling here that the United States must somehow get out of Vietnam in order to deal with the much more serious problems of Soviet penetration into the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean.

Still the fears of the Israelis are not unfounded. The Nixon administration's main problem lie with getting out of Vietnam and getting

an arms agreement that will enable them to cut the military budget and transfer at least \$20 billion a year to the economic, social and racial problems of the American cities.

To achieve these goals they have to get some cooperation from the Soviets—maybe not in Vietnam, but certainly in the strategic arms limitation talks—and the Israelis know this very well.

Wording Changed

This is what explains the anxiety of the Israeli government about what they call the "erosion" of the American position on the boundaries between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and Jordan. And they have a point. Between last March and now, the wording of the American position has changed under Soviet pressure in favor of the Arab states. And this will be clear when the whole record is published, as it undoubtedly will be within the next few days.

The United States has tried to help Israel as best it can and in

the meanwhile has tried to defend its national interests by compromising with the Soviet Union and the Arab states, but it has risked the confidence of Israel in the process.

Israel has sought to deal with this problem by attacking the American position and mobilizing its friends in the United States to challenge the State Department, but after Vietnam, arguments in the United States for heroic postures in favor of old allies is not very effective.

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Letters

Pro-Zionist?

From Dec. 29 through Jan. 5, the IHT published six letters dealing with the Middle East. All were pro-Zionist and one or two so arrogant as to be virtually racist. They amounted to a total of 250 printed lines.

Surely you receive anti-Zionist letters also. By not publishing any during this period you no doubt mean to help silence the minority of Jews, and most of their sincere friends, who consider Israel an unjustifiable, expansionist enterprise.

By this systematic pro-Zionist censorship you perhaps also mean to express your own arguments, and the main thing that worries the Israelis and the Arab states is whether they need to be virtually racist. They need it or not. Yet the situation calls for anything to raise more in taxes rather than less. It will cost billions to deal with the problems we all claim we wish to solve.

The truth lies with all of us—with the Establishment, its power, and those who want to replace it. The latter failed to find a finger to obtain the means to change the conditions they so vociferously protest.

Both groups want the cost of the Vietnam conflict as an excuse for war. But what moral or other justification is there for such abdication? Taxes and the cost of living are high but "most people never had it so good."

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

London.

Beyond the Pale

In the article on Ionesco (Jan. 10-11), Mary Blume was misinformed, and so misinformed her readers, when she said that the French Academy had "33 members of pale distinction."

Many of those 33 were or still are at the head of the list. For example, novelist-playwrights like Henry de Montherlant and Francois Mauriac; dramatists like Marcel Pagnol and Marcel Achard; film director René Clément; not to speak of leading historians, critics, diplomats, scientists, etc.

Now, if Sartre, Malraux, and a few other prior individuals are not members of "the Company," as the Academy refers to itself, this is due, in part at any rate, to the fact that they are not inclined, understandably so in a way, to make the rounds and "visit" the other 32 members to enlist their votes for election.

As for Ionesco, it is hardly a compliment for him to be associated with so much "pale distinction."

He should be elected.

Maurice KUTZ.

Paris.

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Is Civil War Inevitable?

African Nationhood

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON.—The Nigerian civil war has ended after 22 months of agony for a state and a people which came to independence with such high hopes and magnificent prospects, more so than any other ex-colony, a decade ago. As one contemplates the price paid by the peoples of Nigeria in lives and treasure because of boundaries created for them half a century ago by the British Colonial Office, a question arises as to whether other African states, similarly created during the 19th century European "scramble for Africa," can succeed in their nation-building aspirations without the same kind of bloodshed and civil war as went on in Nigeria.

To avert such catastrophes, the Organization of African Unity at its 1963 founding meeting agreed, as one of its first decisions, that existing boundaries in Africa were sacrosanct. The OAU member states knew perfectly well that existing African frontiers were the result of fierce competition among the European powers for colonial territories rather than the outgrowth of consideration to then existing tribal concentrations.

Yet the OAU members believed that to undertake frontier rectification, no matter how justified objectively, or to support any and all claims for self-determination, could only lead to military adventures and the severest economic setbacks in the states involved.

Internal Contrasts

Beyond that, the emerging African states realized that within their own gerrymandered borders lived inimicible tribes with different languages, different histories, cultures and religions; that some tribal lands had lots of rainfall and exploitable minerals while others in the same country were scrub with few assets above or below ground.

Most African leaders believed that to legalize secessionist movements could only mean an epidemic of intertribal wars. Thus, from the outset of the Biafra rebellion, the OAU agreed that the secession was an internal matter not to be supported under any circumstances. Last September, the OAU's summit conference in Addis Ababa voted 30 to 4 that it was "in the overriding interest of Africa" that Nigeria's territorial unity be maintained.

The OAU Consultative Committee on Nigeria comprised Emperor Haile Selassie, who faced secessionist demands in Eritrea; President Mobutu, who had thus far succeeded in keeping the former Congo-Kinshasa after the long Katanga struggle; and President Adoula of Cameroun, who has his own border problems.

For that matter, what African country doesn't have border problems or peoples within its borders who reject any internal self-government? (Nor is this internal rebellion confined to the Third World. Belgium, Canada and even Switzerland have restive minorities of their own.) This irredentist, secessionist mood reflects not merely a huge subcontinental land mass, equal in size to Texas and Oregon combined, like Nigeria, but smaller countries as well.

Between the Jaws

A microstate like Gambia lies fearfully between the jaws of Senegal. And here is Africa's paradox: the peoples of both Gambia and Senegal are black; their language, for the most part, is Wolof; yet because the former was once British and the latter French, Gambia's ruling élites insist on separation and mutter about Senegalese imperialism. It is a tribute to Leopold Senghor's statesmanship that Senegal, of which he is president, has not seen fit to lay claim to Gambia or to inspire separatist movements.

If there is a modicum of victory in Nigeria's tragedy, it is for those African governments and those non-African states, like Britain and the United States, which believe that secessionist struggles would mean a return to the pervasive sociocultural primitivism which made Africa's partition a century ago so inexpensive an exercise in European imperialism.

The Soviet Union, which also supported the federal government, did so for two obvious reasons:

The quality of a country depends on the quality of its people.

In Saigon: Only a Distant Rumble

By Naomi Barry

The Vietnamese are crazy about

SAIGON.—If you've never visited Saigon before, you set off with a slighty queasy feeling, because you don't know what to expect. Still, 40,000 tourists were supposed to have visited last year. Non-military tourists, you as a tourist. For weeks, no visa is required.

And last week, no visa is required.

The planes from Hong Kong are always full.

Before take off, Hong Kong port looked like a dock for cargo ships, there were so many crates and cartons in the port checked in as luggage. The passengers and their Vietnamese wives. Most of them were Oriental but some were Occidental because everybody is trying to grab some kind of a visa agency.

Upon arrival, Saigon airport was even more

a jungle.

The knowledge

is just visible behind the

shelves and picked out their

certainty.

Street traffic was a

Japanese salesman

Shop. Imagine a maelstrom of

and a under. Shrieks and

with sound effects.

The girls took their long

Asian girls under their

seats. The

as pretty as when

France a long

the bicycles, but the

Asia. So

almost obsolete.

Now the motor scooters were

the hope of school students, many

elderly. Millions of

of Vietnamese have a household on

streets as well.

The only

public transport is a three-

seated Lambretta fitted with

large

shoe-horned two facing

seats.

The head of the AID mission

is having an evening garden

for the Davis Cup team

"How did you feel about coming to Saigon?" I asked Arthur.

"Well, before I came I

was scared. But as you can see,

it's not what you think."

The Vietnamese guests crowded

around Asia for photographs.

degree from the London School of Economics and a doctorate in political science from the University of Geneva. His French and his English are impeccable.

"Someone with my qualifications gets many job offers, including possibilities abroad. They are tempting. But who is going to worry about education in this poor country—to help repair the damage to our youth? I feel a moral obligation."

"We manage. My wife works as a representative of European drug companies. I make a little money writing articles for foreign publications. We don't eat much."

Last year he won the prestigious \$10,000 journalism prize established by the late President Ramon Magsaysay of the Philippines.

"The first time I ever made big money," he said. "It was stimulating."

The big money didn't make him change his point of view. With \$3,000 he set up a few scholarships. "I wanted to encourage our young people that learning could be worthwhile. Right now, in our society the intellect is despised. Especially, because by training, we need the need for analyzing and criticizing."

Some of the money went for pressing necessities. There was a gift to his old university at Hué, which is functioning again.

The rest was put aside for the college education of Thuy Lan (Sweet Orchid), his daughter, now ten. Recently, he and his wife adopted a two-year-old abandoned orphan girl.

"I love kids," he said, and considering the situation, the words had weight.

Then had with him the copy for an ad he was planning to insert in the Vietnam Guardian—he was its managing editor until he decided to devote himself to education.

"I really wanted to run a big ad in The New York Times, but that would have cost \$3,000."

The text read, "Your Help



Associated Press
Motorcycles, scooters are replacing bikes in Saigon.

Needed. For \$600,000—the price of a military helicopter—a faculty with 1,000 students can be maintained for 30 years."

He wants the money for teachers and for buildings, not for curriculum. At Van Hanh University, only one-half of the students can be squeezed into the existing classrooms and auditoriums.

"Technical training must come from the West, but the cultural and moral values must come from ourselves," he said. "Otherwise we will always be rootless. It will take two generations to redress our situation. I am not interested in diplomas, but in developing intellectuals who can generate new ideas."

Ton That Thien was brought up in the precepts of Confucius. Nonetheless, he is said to be the only professor in South Vietnam who teaches Marx and Lenin.

"Our students—most of them

are poor as grass—must get some knowledge of what they are being asked to fight against.

"This war has given some of our people comfort they have never known. Do you really think that will make them ready to die to preserve com-

fort?"

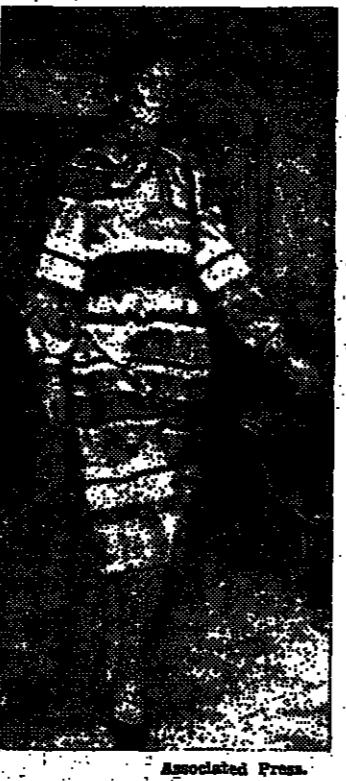
"The quality of a country

depends on the quality of its people. A country goes as its education grows."

After that, the versatile grand-

As European Shows Begin

Italian Designers Avert New Strike Threat



Associated Press
NEW WORLD LOOKS—From one of America's top designers, Norman Norell, come these two ways to look for spring and summer, 1970. At left, a full-length yellow dress banded with chunky jewels; at right, a midi-length candy-striped dress. Norell and other U.S. designers are showing their collections during the New York Couture Business Council's press week.

Spring and summer collections are currently being shown, mostly due to present their collections during their week.

Meanwhile in England, where

leave himself out on a limb when he showed his designs yesterday. "The designer can only suggest," he noted on the program. "His own suggestion was skirts in tweed that just above the knee or mid-calf. No further openings are scheduled in London until Bachauer and Hartnell show on Feb. 4 and 5.

After the London and Rome shows, buyers and the fashion press will head for Spain, where Elio Berhanyer and Pertergo show on Jan. 24. Although the official fashion week dates are Jan. 22 to 26, Jan. 26 Madrid's 13 openings will take place Jan. 23.

Yves Saint Laurent and Molyneux will lead off in Paris on Jan. 26, followed by Givenchy, Venet, Courrèges, Balmain, Ungaro and Chanel the next day. Dior, Patou and Carin show on Jan. 28. The Paris fashion week closes Jan. 30.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In \$ 100s, First, High Low Last, Chg										1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In \$ 100s, First, High Low Last, Chg										1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In \$ 100s, First, High Low Last, Chg									
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U.S. Indictment Names Swiss Bank, Manager

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The former officer of one of the best U.S. brokerage firms and its general manager were indicted today on charges of causing the bank to violate U.S. securities laws.

The indictments, announced by U.S. Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, marked the second time that Swiss banks have been charged with taking loans in this country. In 1968, Ardi Bank of Zurich, was indicted and subsequently convicted of securities violations.

The latest indictment charged that André Beckar, former first vice-president of Shearson, Hammill and Co., conspired with the chairman, Robert Commerical Investments, Cetra, Suisse, and René Zoppo, the bank's general manager, to extend more than \$3 million in illegal credit to

Mr. Beckar, who became a first vice-president and voting stockholder in Shearson, Hammill, in July 1968, resigned late last year. According to the indictment, Mr. Beckar, who was formerly a member of the Tunisian mission to the United Nations, opened an account with Shearson, Hammill, in the name of Weiscredit Bank, in September 1968. He then arranged for customers to open accounts at the bank, which in turn arranged credit terms calling for payment of 10% as 20 percent of the purchase price of securities. Federal reserve rules require stock buyers to pay at least 80 percent of the purchase price.

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Details of Gold Sales Accord Revealed in Letters to IMF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Finance Minister and Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the U.S. Treasury for monetary affairs, will be determined by prices in the London gold market and the point will be about one-fifth of a week's gold production per day, was disclosed yesterday.

These and other technical details of the gold agreement were made available by the IMF in the form of letters to its managing director, Paul Schweieter from Nicolaas Diederichs, the South African

Finance Minister, and Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the U.S. Treasury for monetary affairs. The basic principles of the agreement were made public Dec. 30. Yesterday's announcement said the further details were being published at the request of "the South African and United States authorities."

A key paragraph says that South African gold sales to the IMF "may be made for any day when both London fixing prices are \$35 per fine ounce or below, in an amount reasonably commensurate with one-month weekly sales from new production required to be marketed to meet balance-of-payments needs."

Officials said this did not mean that South Africa would actually sell gold to the IMF each day. Rather, it would pile up qualified "days" and then sell the gold to the IMF in one batch.

The London gold price has been low enough recently so that South Africa has already piled up some days. A full week's output of gold is worth about \$21.2 million.

An important part of the agreement is a careful definition of South Africa's balance of payments, as measured by changes in its monetary reserves. It can sell gold to the IMF only if it needs foreign currencies to finance a balance-of-payments deficit.

Analysts Weigh Probable Size, Balance of S. African Selling

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—South African gold sales to the International Monetary Fund could conceivably top \$1 billion this year if the free market continues in its present depressed state, financial observers said today.

But analysts felt the South Africans would hesitate to try to stretch the record that far.

Such large-scale sales to the IMF would probably arouse immediate protests from the United States and cause a clause to be invoked requiring the fund to review the situation in the light of any major change in circumstances.

Because of this, it was believed that South Africa would keep its sales to the fund within the range of \$300 to \$400 million, depending on balance-of-payments requirements.

An underlying principle of the Dec. 30 gold sale agreement as understood by both South Africa and the United States was that the bulk of the republic's sales would be made in the free market, at prices above \$35 an ounce, the official monetary level.

Financial observers said if the price remains consistently below the agreed level, South Africa could sell about \$300 million worth to the IMF to meet foreign exchange needs normally met by free market sales, plus a further \$300 million or more to meet its expected balance-of-payments deficit.

In addition, the IMF has agreed to take \$140 million worth of gold from the South African reserves frozen in March 1968, when the

U.S. Banks Report Gains In Earnings

Bank of America Had 14.8% Jump in '69

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Bank of America reported today a 14.8 percent jump in profits.

The largest bank in the United States said profits for the year rose to \$152.3 million from the \$132.5 million earned in 1968.

Deposits rose 3 percent to \$21.17 billion from the \$21.1 billion reported at the end of 1968, and total loans, at \$25.7 billion, showed a 5.8 percent jump over the year before.

Loans outstanding at the end of the year totaled \$14.61 billion up 7.4 percent from \$13.36 billion a year earlier.

Others Report

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI)—First Chicago Corp., whose only component is the \$5.4 billion First National Bank of Chicago, reported yesterday that net income rose 4.5 percent last year to \$85.8 million, or 55.4% a common share from \$40.4 million, or \$4.05 a share.

Both figures are after provision for loan losses and for securities transactions now required under new government regulations.

On the old "net operating earnings" basis, the gain was only 5.7 percent, which Gaylord A. Freeman, chairman, termed "more meaningful" because of wide fluctuations in securities gains or losses.

Mr. Beckar is the only defendant available for prosecution. Mr. Morgenthau said, since Mr. Zoppo and the bank are outside U.S. jurisdiction,

Inventory Levels Cut Back in U.S.

Recession Seen As Less Likely

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—

The likelihood of a recession this year appeared lessened yesterday after the government issued a report on a sensitive sector of the economy—business inventories.

The Commerce Department reported that business at all levels—manufacturing, wholesale and retail—sharply reduced inventory piles-up in November, after a large increase in October.

Recessions have typically been preceded by a large inventory buildup. Economists regarded yesterday's report, combined with the trend of inventories in the months before October, as evidence that this particular cause of recession was not likely to be powerful in the present situation.

With the automobile industry apparently taking the lead, business is cutting back production quickly rather than letting inventories pile up at the factory or retail level. Thus, despite the start of a new model year, dealer inventories of cars held level in November instead of rising.

The best measure of whether inventories are too large or too small is the movement in the ratio of inventories to sales.

Despite a decline in sales in November, the ratio held essentially steady. It was 1.51 in November, compared with 1.54 in October and 1.53 in November a year ago. This means that inventories in November totaled 1.51 months' worth of sales.

By contrast, in the inventory

Auto Makers In U.S. Show Sales Slump

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (UPI)—It's the coldest January in a decade and that report doesn't come from the weatherman—it comes from Detroit.

Franklin New York Corp., parent of the Franklin National Bank, announced that net income last year rose 32.5 percent to \$17.76 million, or \$3.89 a share, from \$13.2 million, or \$3.09 a share, in 1968. Securities losses amounted to \$937,000, up \$105,000.

Corning Glass

CORNING, N.Y., Jan. 14 (UPI)—Corning Glass Works announced today an 8 percent gain in profits for 1969, on an 11 percent sales increase.

Set the profit gain for the year as a whole was down from the 12 percent hike registered in the first nine months of the year.

For the year, profits rose to \$50.08 million, or \$7.26 a share, from \$49.71 million, \$7.19 a share, in 1968. Sales jumped to \$330.84 million from the year before's \$276.1 million.

Hart Schaffner and Marx

Year to Nov. 30 1968 1969 Revenue (millions) ... 370.1 333.8 Profits (millions) ... 15.82 14.91 Per Share 1.87 1.85

Wells Fargo

Year 1968 1969 Deposits (millions) ... 4,800 4,694 Profits (millions) ... 32.03 29.51 Per Share 3.50 3.27

Based on the presumption that production will grow at an average annual rate of 4 percent and that the gross national product (the amount of all goods and services produced) will rise at an average yearly rate of 6.3 percent, corporate profits after taxes may increase at an average annual rate of 5.2 percent on 5 percent sales gain—compared with a 7.1 percent annual earnings growth during the sixties.

Business will undergo radical changes with greater utilization of computers and other labor-saving equipment for speedier and more efficient operations, making a shorter work-week possible.

This should spell bigger profits for makers of leisure-time products, ranging from boats, campers, trailers and mobile homes to photographic and sporting equipment, educational materials, publishing, musical instruments and hobbies of every conceivable type. Hotels, restaurants and the travel industry should also benefit.

The automobile companies don't believe that business is that bad—they indicate there are distortions in the figures caused by sales contests ending and starting. But as folk-singers would put it—you don't have to be a weatherman to know which way the wind is blowing.

GM took 49.1 percent of the early January sales against 54.5 percent a year ago, while Ford was up to 32.1 percent of the market against 29.2 percent last year. And the Ford division, making its strongest bid in years to overtake GM's Chevrolet for the No. 1 spot in the industry, reported 38,000 car sales to 29,000 for Chevrolet Jan. 1-10.

Ford's low-priced Maverick accounted for 7,471 of the division's early-January sales and GM's new small car is not due until fall.

A three-and-a-half-month strike at the Chevrolet plant in Flint, Mich., continues crippling sales of the one-new-looking 1970 model that Chevrolet sells, its Monte Carlo. GM's Pontiac may get sales help at the end of next month, however, when the long-awaited new sporty models, to be labeled the 1971 Camaro and Firebird, finally make their debut.

Chrysler took 15.4 percent of the early-January car sales, against 14.2 percent last year, and AMC took 2.3 percent of the market against 2.1 percent.

More Cutbacks

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Both Ford and Chrysler today announced production-cutback moves.

Ford said it is halting production for two days at three plants and for one day at another plant, all in the next two weeks.

Chrysler says that it is going to lay off an additional 1,500 employees, bringing to 3,400 the number of workers notified in the last two weeks.

Some 2,417 employees at 20 different support plants are also being laid off.

Chrysler also said it will reduce capital outlays this year by about 20 percent to an estimated \$300 million from \$376 million in 1969.

International Funds list—

Page 13.

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Members of New York and American Stock Exchanges

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Tel.: 65358 - Telex: 12466

AFCA
watch it go

Leading Averages Slip

Some Glamour Stocks Buck Trend, But N.Y. Prices Sag

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Some of the high-flying glamour stocks trimmed their recent gains today as New York Stock Exchange prices closed with modest losses.

For example, in late 1968 and early 1969, the preliminary figures badly understated the extent of the inventory buildup.

But one problem in interpreting the most recent figures is that they may be revised. Inventory figures have caused problems in the past.

Yesterday's report said total inventory accumulation in November was about \$700 million, or far less than the \$1.5 billion of October.

Although there are no general figures for December, it has already been reported by the industry that retail auto stocks—despite weak sales—showed only a negligible increase in December.

The report said that in November, retail stocks rose \$150 million, in contrast with \$60 million in October; manufacturers' stocks rose \$450 million in contrast with \$700 million; and wholesale stocks rose \$240 million, in contrast with \$240 million.

Individual stocks reacted to adverse news. The big item concerned Bell & Howell, down 8 to 45 3/4 and a new low, after management disclosed that the company expects its operating income for 1969 will be down as much as 15 percent from a year earlier. It was the market's biggest percentage loser.

Another casualty was General Dynamics, off 2 1/2 to 26. This followed a report that the Defense Department has abandoned plans for purchase of the F-111 attack plane, for which GD is prime contractor, by \$1 billion or more over the next fiscal year.

The aerospace and airline stocks were two of the weakest groups. United Aircraft, the nation's leading producer of commercial aircraft engines, fell 2 1/2 to 35 7/8 and an annual loss of \$81 million.

American Airlines, with large blocks continuing to appear on the tape, eased 1/2 to 25 3/4 as the most active issue. Industry observers noted that the rate of passenger traffic growth has slowed for airlines, while costs keep rising.

Boeing eased 1/4 to 26 1/4. North American Rockwell was off 1 to 21 and McDonald Douglas was unchanged at 23 1/2 to 18 1/4 and Fairchild Hiller 1/4 to 14 1/4.

Procter & Gamble, in its initial response to plans for a 2-for-1 split and dividend increase, traded at a new high of 11 1/4. But it finished at 11 2/3, up 1/2.

Lum, heavily traded for the third day in a row, was up 7/8 to 14 1/4, regaining some of its recent losses.

End to Soaring Growth of '60s

Corporate Profit Picture for 1970s Dims

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, (NYT)—Can the seventies possibly match the historic growth of corporate profits attained in the sixties?

This is the big question U.S. businessmen are pondering. Earnings were at a recession low when 1960 began to unfold a decade of the nation's greatest prosperity.

With the growth, however, came galloping inflation and severe restrictions that are expected to spur a 6 percent decline in corporate profits in 1970.

While the depth and duration of the downturn cannot be pinpointed—it will depend on the money markets, the degree of success in combating inflation and the extent of the inventory build-up—the outlook for the decade as a whole is for steady growth. A repeat of the rapid advance of the sixties does not appear likely, however, as the economy adjusts from accumulated imbalances, war and inflation.

Some Assumptions

Based on the presumption that production will grow at an average annual rate of 4 percent and that the gross national product (the amount of all goods

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 - Stocks and Sis. First High Low Last. Chg%

High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First High Low Last. Chg%

(Continued from Page 8)

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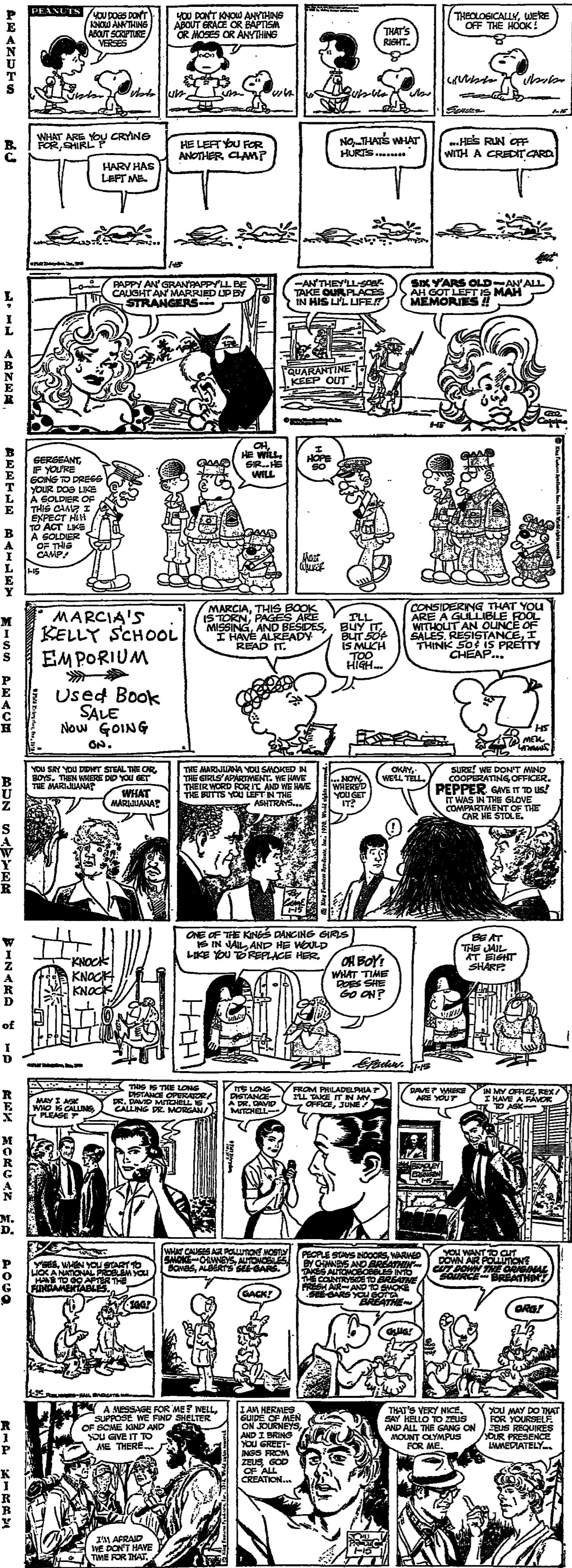
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American Stock Exchange Trading



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

For a pair to bid and make a slam in the face of a no-trump opening may not happen in a bridge lifetime. Yet it happened on the diagrammed deal.

North and South were using the Astro convention, which assigns a conventional meaning to an overcall in a minor suit over one no-trump. Two diamonds show a two-suited hand with spades one of the suits, so South was immediately to fix on spades as the trump suit.

North could see that 13 tricks might be made if South held four spades, including at least three high-card points. The diamond suit would no doubt furnish discards for any heart losers South might have. North therefore made a cue-bid in West's club suit, and followed, a trifle optimistically, with a bid of five spades.

West led the heart king, and South saw that she was in danger of losing a heart trick and a club trick. With all the missing high-card strength marked in the West hand by the opening bid, there was no doubt that the spade finesse would succeed.

West's bidding strongly suggested 5-3-3-2 distribution, and South had to hope that the doubleton was in spades. She won with the heart ace in dummy, cashed the diamond ace and ruffed a low diamond in her hand. The spade queen was led and covered with the king and the ace.

South made the key play of the ten of spades, holding the lead in the dummy on the assumption that the spades would break evenly.

When both defenders followed to the second trump lead, South cashed dummy's three diamond winners, discarding her remaining hearts. The ruff of dummy's second heart then provided the 13th trick.

NORTH
♦ A 10 8 4 3
♥ A 5
♦ A K Q 6 2
♣ 7

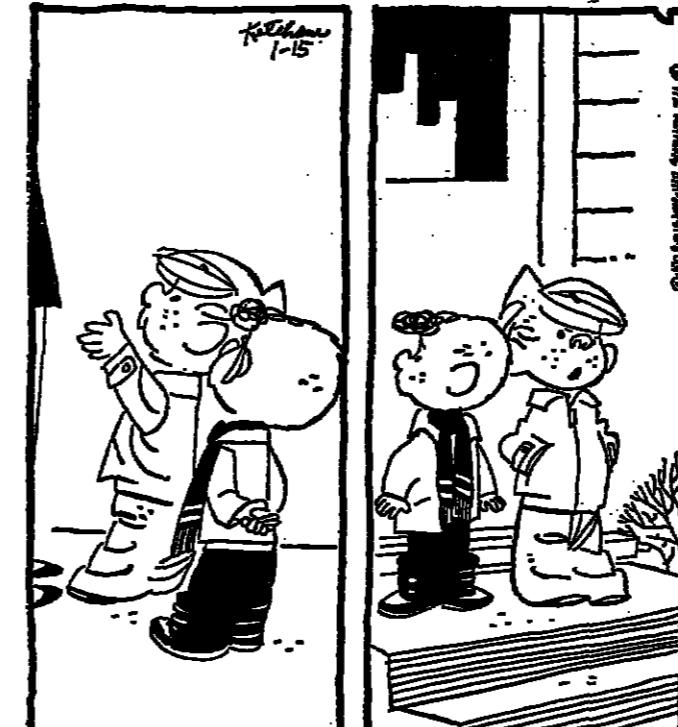
WEST (D) EAST
♦ K 5 ♦ 7 2
♥ K Q 3 ♦ 10 9 8 2
♦ J 8 4 ♦ 10 6 7 3
♣ A Q J 9 4 ♦ 8 6 5

SOUTH
♦ Q 9 6
♥ J 7 6 4
♦ 5
♣ K 10 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West: North East South
1. INT. 2. ♠ Pass 2. ♠ Pass
3. ♠ Pass 4. ♠ Pass 4. ♠ Pass
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
READ ZEAL KAFIR
ORILE TIDIO EUDOE
WALLOPING BRAZED
ESTER FIFERBILIZIS
DEODAR SEE
TIDIO PUBLISH
EXPLIETIVE SANTA
AREA DIVERS SITES
TANSY ERNSTIME
SYSTEM TIENT
SOT DANGLE
QUESTIONS LORAN
UNDUE QUICKSAND
AIDER UINLA ECCE
STATS ELEM SEED

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HEMIC

RAHOY

WEKERS

THACAS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: HOVEL PLAIT CREATE SOLACE

Yesterday's Jumble: This can be drinking as well as foolish RASH

BOOKS

THE TRANSFORMATION OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

By Charles E. Bohlen. Norton. 130 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Richard J. Barnet

Mediterranean fleet are being mentioned.

Why is it important to American policy whether the cold war is primarily a fight over ideology or power? Bohlen has been working at it. Roosevelt's interpreter at Yalta and Eisenhower's ambassador in Moscow, Bohlen was in a crucial position throughout the postwar period to influence the direction of U.S.-Soviet relations. In his little book which ranges over a vast expanse of history he surveys 25 years of State Department policy toward the Soviet Union, and finds that he and his colleagues came very close to doing exactly what was needed.

There is very little new information in the book. But, as the author takes pains to explain, the book is not meant as history but as analysis.

Two themes recur throughout the volume. The first is that there is a conflict of interest between the United States as a country and the Soviet Union as a country. "The tension between them, in my opinion, caused by the ideological factor." The United States did not maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union during the first 16 years of its life because of the particular philosophy of the Soviet Union.

One dangerous aspect of that philosophy, according to Bohlen, was "the continuing Soviet nightmare" that the capitalist countries would unite against her.

Noting that the U.S. in the early years of Bolshevism "took a very critical attitude" toward the regime, he unaccountably neglects to mention that U.S. troops, along with those of her allies, invaded Soviet territory and occupied portions of it for more than a year after World War I.

How the U.S. and the Soviet Union actually used their power against one another, how and why the one may have actually feared the other, how the actions of one may have influenced the other seem of no account to Bohlen. The only conflict he is interested in is the continuing struggle with the classic principles of Marxism.

The ideological war, Bohlen believes, is a more or less permanent fixture. Although he never attempts to explain how to destroy an idea with a bomb, much less to justify such procedure, he assures us that the continuing ideological war makes smaller military budgets impossible.

It is astonishing how much more impressed Bohlen is by words than by acts. For him the authentic events at the root of the cold war are a turgid article in "Cahiers du Communisme" by Jacques Duclos in 1945 that affirmed that the U.S. still had "trusts" and "classes" and an "election" speech by Stalin in 1946 that "called for an immense Soviet effort to rebuild the country and develop its national economy for its security." These dangerous notions, Bohlen feels, "were the origins of the cold war as it involved the United States." The U.S. atomic monopoly, the abortive effort to assert residual U.S. interest in Eastern Europe, the maintenance of distant U.S. bases including a

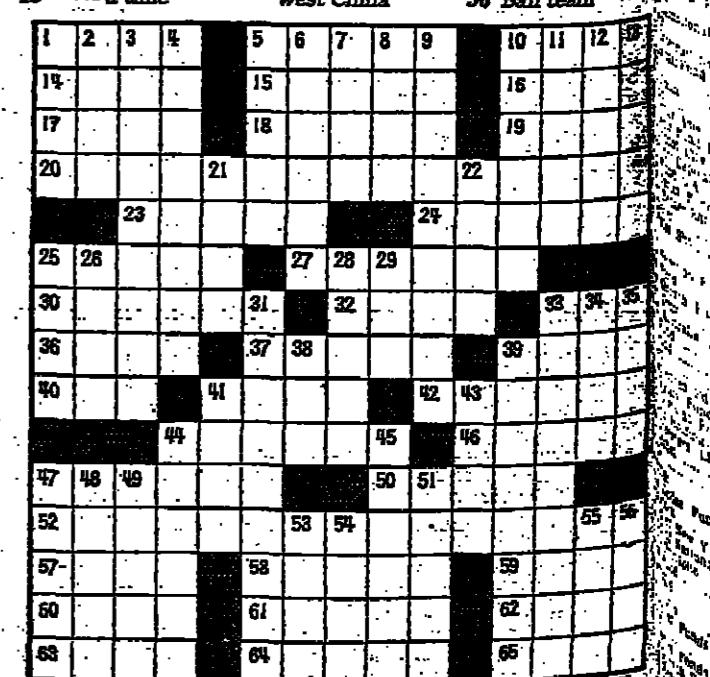
small child.

One would like to believe that the author wrote this book at his final effort at a State Department white paper, a piece of diplomatic allegory to rouse our flagging spirits. But a reader is left with the uncomfortable feeling that he missed every word of it.

Richard J. Barnet, co-director of the Institute for Peasant Studies, and author of "The Economy of Death," wrote a review for Book World, the supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
14				15					16					
17				18					19					
20				21					22					
				23					24					
25	26				27	28	29							
30				31	32				33	34	35			
36				37	38				39					
40		41				42	43							
47	48	49				50	51							
52			53	54					55	56				
57			58											
60			61											
63			64											



From Mickey Mouse to Top Dog: AFL Story

By Arthur Daley

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).— "Not many people realize," said a smiling Bill Sullivan, president of the Boston Patriots, the extra measure of satisfaction that all American Football League owners got when one of their teams beat the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl. It was great for us a year ago, of course, when the Jets beat the Vikings, but there wasn't the same indigent that was running against the Vikings, the same deep feelings.

"To put it in its proper perspective I'll have to backtrack ten years to when we were organized as an eight-team league and our eighth team was the Minnesota Vikings. A few days earlier, though, the Vikings had to jump to the National Football League and our dinner meeting was somewhat on the house-side when we had a confrontation with Max Winter, president of the Vikings.

"We were upset, no one more than Harry Wismer of the then New York Titans. You know, Warner—mercurial, temperamental and explosive. At the sight of Winter, Harry really exploded. He even got slightly hemorrhaged."

"Max," he said, "when I see you at the supper table, I can't help but think how admirably you fill the role of Jules."

"They almost had a fistfight."

But after the AFL lost the Vikings we filled in the gap at the last minute with Oakland.

At our first meeting with Wayne Valley, president of the Raiders, he described our desperate situation best.

"Gentlemen," he said, "Welcome to the Foolish Club."

It was truly a joke league, a "Mickey Mouse League." The players were bad, the fields second-rate. The NFL sat back, waiting for the AFL to collapse.

The late Wismer was all sound

and no substance—and no money, either. He had the flagship franchise in New York and he quickly ran it into the ground, then into bankruptcy.

His apartment also served as his office, with his publicity man operating out of the bathroom



Associated Press
SLIPSHOD—Minnesota defensive back Earrell Mackbee knocks down pass intended for Kansas City's Otto Taylor, who lost shoe on play.

and the ticket manager out of the party. The ticket manager didn't do much business.

The Raiders played at either Kezar Stadium or Candlestick Park in San Francisco, across the bay. "Follow the Raiders," the signs exhorted. It was difficult to find them. The Dallas Texans couldn't buck the Dallas Cowboys and fled to Kansas City to become the Chiefs. The Los Angeles Chargers, playing regularly before 20,000 empty seats, couldn't buck the Rams and skedaddled to San Diego.

The league was a mess, close to total collapse. Then Sonny Werber, a supreme showman, moved in with his associates to buy the Titans and rename them the Jets. He made two major

well-advertised \$400,000 bonus

contributions that saved the league.

Aware of the fact that the National Broadcasting Company was gazing enviously on the way the Columbia Broadcasting System was devoting the entire pro-football pie with its exclusive rights to NFL games, Sonny swung a package deal with NBC. In effect, the space cadets subsidized the AFL, advancing sufficient cash to all poverty areas so that the members of the Mickey Mouse League finally had the wherewithal to outbid their established rivals for draft choices.

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